

Business Notices.

ATTRACTIVE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

We desire to reduce our present stock to the lowest possible limit before the 1st of January, in order to effect this we shall offer special inducements to our customers from now until that date. We ask buyers to examine the quality and revised prices of our goods.

CHINA WARE and TEA SETS, GLASSWARE, SILVER and PLATED WARE, and other HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

Our magnificent assortment of CHANDLERY and GAS FIXTURES.

We provide authentic in all cases, to be taken for a full and complete list of our goods, in colors and gold, \$5.00. Decorated China Tea Sets, 40 pieces, in colors and gold, \$5.00. Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen, \$1.25. (Will send a year.) Sold by all the Dealers, and by the exclusive proprietors, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

No. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broadway.

WINTER CLOTHING—The cheapest, the best assortment, newest stock, best styles, &c., &c. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowers.

Fremont and his grand army have taken Springfield, his position, the latter of No. 212 Broadway, has taken it as a great success in taking the people of New York, by surprise in introducing his splendid Fall series of HATS. It is just the thing, say the ladies? It is a beautiful idea, says the man of dress, and it can't be beat, says the judge. The people receive them all, by the large demand.

DIAMOND RINGS for sale very low. AL G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal st.

LADIES' BALMORAL GAITHERS AT CANTRELL'S, No. 812 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for only \$2.50.

"THURSTON'S TOOTH POWDER," and "REMY LIPS,"

backed up by all who use it, the best DENTRIFICE in the world. The great test is that it is invariably recommended by every one who knows its value. Price 25 cents per bottle. (Will send a year.) Sold by all the Dealers, and by the exclusive proprietors, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

HUMPHREY'S HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28—Cures chronic Bronchitis, Involuntary Discharges, and consequent weakness and prostration, as the experience of thousands testifies. Price 1 per bottle, sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address, DR. F. HUMPHREY, No. 562 Broadway.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week must be handed in to-day.

Our friends will please not send us Postage Stamps of the old edition, as the time for exchanging them for the new issue has expired, and they are, to us, worthless.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

To Lecturers.

We propose to publish shortly, for general information, a list of those who would like to give public lectures during the coming Winter. In order to make this list as complete as possible, we shall be glad to receive the address of any person whose name would properly belong in such a list. Those who may also inform us upon what subjects they propose to speak.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Africa, will close this morning, at 9 o'clock.

Returns from the Massachusetts election, though meager, show that Andrew is elected Governor by a large majority over Davis, the Democratic candidate. The vote of Boston was, Andrew, 5,917; Davis, 5,231. In 52 cities and towns, Andrew, 18,331; Davis, 9,211. The Legislature is strongly Republican. In Burlington's old district, Samuel Hooper, Republican, was elected by 900 majority over Upton. Caleb Cushing goes to the Legislature.

The Persia, from Liverpool and Queenstown on the 26th and 27th ult., arrived at this port on Tuesday morning, with two days later news. The report that Semmes, the captain of the pirate Sumter, reached Liverpool in the Edinburgh, having taken passage under an assumed name, is repeated. Sir James Graham is dead. The health of Lord Brougham is improving. It is reported that the French Government has invited the Italian Government to hasten the completion of its military organization, in order to be ready for any event by the first of next March. The financial accounts from Paris are more favorable.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have some good news from the great Southern expedition, though no intelligence of its landing has yet reached us. The Monticello, of the blockading fleet stationed at Savannah, came to Fort Mifflin on Monday, and reported that the squadron was on Saturday night within thirty miles of Bull Bay; the storm which the fleet had encountered, and in which one or two of the vessels suffered to some extent, had abated, and everything looked well for the expedition. Concerning the destination of the fleet we have two conjectures—one from the officers of the Monticello, the other from the columns of a Norfolk paper. The former says that it has probably before this time entered at Bull Bay; the latter states that its destination is known to be Port Royal. If the troops have landed at Bull Bay, their first blow is undoubtedly aimed at Charleston, which lies twenty-five miles south of it, and to reach which two rivers must be crossed. If they land at Port Royal, they are to take Beaufort, S. C. Beaufort being taken, they will be between Charleston (50 miles north) and Savannah (about 35 miles south). On Monday as many as sixty negroes came into Fort Mifflin. They report that the Rebels have been leaving Great Bethel, Yorktown, and the vicinity of Norfolk, but whether they have gone the refugees did not know.

Our intelligence from the fight between Floyd and Rosecrans, at Gauley River, is yet fragmentary and by no means clear. It still appears, however, that our arms have been successful, and that Floyd has probably been attacked in the rear. All accounts agree in this, though few details have reached us.

There is a report at Norfolk, and also at Richmond, to the effect that Gen. Beauregard has resigned the command of the Rebel army. No cause for the step is mentioned.

We have a report from Washington which says that Gen. Wool has resigned. It rests apparently on good authority although no official information of the fact has been received. Gen. Halleck has arrived in Washington,

He was yesterday presented to the President by Gen. McClellan, and had afterwards an interview with the Cabinet. The command to which he is destined is not yet made public.

OUR STATE ELECTION.

The candidates for State offices nominated by the People's Union and Republican Conventions are elected by (we judge) more than One Hundred Thousand Majority. They go out of this City and Kings at least Ten Thousand ahead—being generally supported by the Mozart Democracy—where the anti-Republican candidates had more than Thirty Thousand majority last year. In the residue of the State, the change will not be so marked, and the light vote will tell against them; still, they will have majorities in nearly every County, and in many very large ones. Their names are:

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State, Cortlandville. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Controller, Elmira. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Atty. Gen'l., Binghamton. WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Treasurer, Brooklyn. FRANKLIN A. ALBERGER, Canal Com'r., Buffalo. WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, State Engineer, Utica. WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, Judge of Appeals, Kingston. ABRAHAM B. TAPPEN, Prison Inspector, Westchester.

Of these, Messrs. Ballard, Dickinson, and Tappen are Democrats, while the others supported President Lincoln's election. Mr. Lewis was formerly an American.

It is probable, but by no means certain, that WILLIAM W. WRIGHT, of Geneva, (Democrat) is elected Canal Commissioner for two years, in place of Samuel H. Barnes, chosen last year, but who died before taking the oath of office. Mr. Wright's name was borne on the Mozart ballots in our City, though Mr. Tallmadge was adopted as their candidate, and this sends the former out of the City far ahead. Still, Gen. B. F. Bruce (elected by the Legislature last Winter) has been quite generally voted for by the Republicans, and has a chance of success.

The new Legislature will be a good deal "mixed," but there will be a strong majority—in fact, nearly a unanimity—in favor of supporting the Federal Government in the most strenuous efforts to suppress the rebellion. We presume there will be a majority in each House of those who voted for Mr. Lincoln, and are, in party terms, Republicans. But it will be a majority utterly uncontrollable by party managers and dictators, and such as jobbers and Gridiron speculators are accustomed to denounce as "visionary" and "impracticable." At least, we strongly hope so. There has been much senseless gabble about the danger of the new Canal Board being Republican or otherwise. We can with confidence assure the anxious that, while such men as Lucius Robinson have a voice in it, it will be quite as averse to the plunder of the State by Republicans as by Democrats, and thoroughly devoted to economy and integrity in all things.

OUR CITY ELECTION.

A languid contest and a general distraction of the better elements which usually mingle in the political cauldron resulted yesterday in a very light vote, and a result that our City has no reason to be proud of. Lynch is of course elected Sheriff; the persistent running of Valté without a shadow of chance to succeed, and the earnest support accorded him by many of our best citizens, rendered this misfortune inevitable, though Tweed polled a much better vote than either his friends or his adversaries generally expected. Had he been faithfully supported by the particular friends of his associates on the Tammany ticket, he must have succeeded; for the general result of this election proves the Tammany faction stronger in our City than that which follows the personal fortunes of Mayor Wood.

We might have chosen Mr. Brown Sheriff if the devoted adherents of Mr. Valté had not chosen to defeat him. We mean to repay this by working hard for their worthy and capable favorite, be he who he may, whenever he appears to have a better chance than our own.

The firm of Fernando Wood, Alderman Genet and Oakley Hall have done a good business this time—Genet having secured the Tammany and Mozart and Hall the Republican and Mozart nominations. For the first time, Fernando has had to pay in advance for services expected; but we will not distrust the good faith of his shrewd and capable allies. They may not, however, be equal to the task of compassing his re-election.

Yet, though the general result of this election, so far as the City is concerned, is superficially disheartening, it enfolds the seeds of wholesome changes. "Support the Regular Nominations!" has lost its charm. There was more independent voting than usual. In but few instances did the political preferences of a district enable the shrewdest calculator to tell beforehand who would be elected to the Assembly. And, while a number of nobodies and two or three infamous scoundrels are chosen to the next House, the character of the delegation is a decided improvement on that of either of the last two years. There are not less than six men elected who comprehend that they are sent to Albany to legislate for the good of the community, and not to be the abject sycophants of party managers or the purchased tools of mammoth jobbers.

The worst feature of this result is the defeat and displacement of Judges Hoffman and Woodruff of the Superior Court, for which Fernando Wood is alone responsible. He had a perfect right to oppose those judges, or any one else, in a fair, open, manly manner; he had no right to stab them in the dark as he did. By nominating them in his Convention, he threw their friends off their guard, leading them to suppose their re-election a matter of course; then, by secretly substituting the names of their Tammany competitors, Messrs. Monell and Barbour, on his printed ballots, he sealed the doom of two of the most upright, capable, and popular judges our City ever had. Had it been seasonably known that the Judges were struck at, thousands of votes could have been rallied in their favor: as it is, they are foully beaten. We blame not their successful competitors, but the engineer of their proscription. Messrs. Clarke and Brady might have been re-elected without a Republican vote; so might Judge Lott in the surrounding district; but they are honored by a unanimous support,

which was given on the understanding that it would be reciprocated.

Hiram Ketchum for Judge of the Marine Court and Abraham R. Lawrence for District-Attorney are beaten because their names were on no party ticket. Had they been on any one of the three party tickets, their success would have been triumphant. As it is, the vote polled for them is a proud tribute to the public consciousness of their capacity and worth. They are neither our political nor personal associates; we supported them because of their eminent fitness, and we would do so again to-morrow though certain of defeat. There must be a beginning to the work of taking such offices out of the control of party nominating committees, and this was a good time for it.

We rejoice in the opportunity of chronicling the success of the People's Union in Kings County, and the general fidelity with which it was supported by the Republicans. If any of the nominees for Assembly are defeated, we believe it is not by Republican votes. The Union State Ticket goes out of that County handsomely ahead. The Republicans have their full share of officers elected, including one Senator, while the resolution of the People to sustain the Government against the rebellion has been very decidedly proclaimed. Would that a similar result could have been achieved in our City!

We go to press with but partial returns from WESTCHESTER County before us, but these indicate a decided majority there for the Union State ticket, with the general success of the Republican and People's Union County ticket and a majority for H. D. Robertson for Senator. We suspect Hiram P. Rowell (Dem.) is re-elected County Clerk, but we have little doubt that Tripp is elected Sheriff and Canfield Register—both on the People's Union ticket. Depew (Rep.) and Talmann (Dem.) are pretty certainly chosen to the Assembly; the 11d district is doubtful.

IMPROBABILITY OF FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

There are two classes of persons in the Northern States who have hoped for, and endeavored to provoke, either directly or indirectly, the interference of England in our domestic troubles. One—and that is best represented by *The New-York Herald*—from an earnest desire for the triumph of the Secessionists, and the destruction of the Union; the other, from the expectation that such an interference would, either through the additional perplexity of a foreign war, or the dread of it, compel us to come to terms with the Rebels. The first class—of which *The Herald* is the organ—are downright, though insidious, enemies of the Union; the other are merely short-sighted and weak, and indulge themselves in the vain hope that some sort of a compulsory compromise might prove a lasting peace, or, at any rate, would restore the *status quo ante bellum*, the condition of prosperity and harmony we possessed before rebellion broke it up. But the anticipations of both classes are more than likely to be disappointed, and their labors to come to naught. We are to have no war with England on any pretense whatever, unless, indeed, we shall show such impotence and want of energy in suppressing the rebellion that both England and France shall interfere, as a sort of national police force, to keep the peace among a people no longer capable of taking care of themselves. But when we reach that point, it doesn't matter much what happens to us.

The tone of the public press in England, as well as private advices, assure us that this danger has passed for the present. It is not unlikely that the relations of parties there may have something to do with this new aspect of affairs, as neither Whigs nor Tories may feel strong enough to assume the responsibility of a war by which nothing could be attained but the expenditure of an immense sum, that might better be used in relieving the distresses from poverty and want of work, quite certain to be felt this Winter, even though peace should not be broken. There are other and stronger reasons, however, than merely political considerations, by which this change may be accounted for. The war in this country seemed three months ago to be of importance to Western Europe only as related to Cotton. In England alone, it was argued, 500,000 people are dependent for their daily bread on a full supply of that staple, and the interest of France in the question was second only to that of England. The Cotton was here; and the problem was how, in the face of a blockade and the peaceful relations of the three countries, to take that which was so much needed abroad, but the mere taking thereof was to extend the aid to the rebels on which they had relied to insure their success. But events have solved and settled it. The Southern crop is no longer the necessity of France and England. What they need is the Northern market. There are good reasons for believing that, with the cotton on hand and the supply that may be confidently counted upon from other countries than the United States, England has all she will use for many months to come, if not for the whole year. There is no need, therefore, on the part of England and France, to break the blockade upon our Southern coast, and involve themselves in a war with this country. Their only motive in doing so would be to liberate Cotton; and it is not at all certain as yet, and cannot be for months, that the Cotton may not as well be, for any use they have for it, in Charleston and New-Orleans as in Liverpool and Havre. But what they do want is markets; and the question presses home upon them—whether fighting is likely to restore those they have lost or open new ones! Will forcing the blockade of Southern ports compel the importation of silks, calicoes, hardware, wines, and various other articles of luxury and necessity, into Northern ports? This is quite as practical a matter, at least, as the expected dearth of Cotton was supposed to be three months ago. About one-third of the export trade, both of Great Britain and France, has been to this country. The rebellion has put an end to it,

in a large measure. War will not bring it back; on the contrary, war will destroy what little there may be left of it, and will not be likely to leave us in a condition to restore it very speedily.

Thus, it will be seen, affairs have put on an altogether changed aspect. It is bad enough if the weaver should not have yarn enough for his loom; it is worse still if he cannot sell what he has woven, and if, at the same time, the potter, the miner, the clothier, and some hundred of thousands of other artificers, should not be able to sell their goods, and should all be put upon "one-third time," because the country that has hitherto taken one-third of all their exports, can, for the present, take them no longer. This is a bad state of things at best; but it is aggravated by the potato-rot in Ireland, and the probability of a famine in that unhappy country, and the possibility of short crops in France. Both countries must look to this to supply, in part, their great necessities in food. War will no more help us to activity in an export-trade in our breadstuffs, than it will be able to force us to reopen an import trade that we have dropped because we do not want goods that, in such times as these, we have no money to pay for. It has become evident to the English, in London and Lancaster, in cabinet and in counting-room, that the best attitude they can assume toward this country is to let us altogether alone, leaving us to fight it out in our own way, bearing, in the meantime, their own troubles as they best can. Even *The London Times* has grown comparatively decent under this new aspect of affairs, when it finds that our difficulties, which it thought it could safely insult and abuse us for, are bearing fruit the bitterness of which England will be compelled to taste.

MR. F. WOOD'S PANACEA.

The election is over; but not so the interest of Mayor Wood's Mozart-Cooper-Institute Oration. That remains to us, a possession forever, of pure and exemplary blarney. Considered as a tribute to the dauntless bravery and irresistible courage of Jimmy Lynch, the speech is in the highest degree affecting; but, considered as Mr. Wood's prescription for Disunion, it has a scientific value. Mr. Wood is of opinion, and he does not disguise it, that, though we may fight and negotiate and legislate all after the best fashion, we shall have to fall back upon the Mozart-Hall Democracy at last. We must not only swallow this Democratic bolus, but we must buy the right kind, and none are genuine unless signed: "F. WOOD, SOLE PROPRIETOR, 'MOZART HALL, N. Y.;" and no connexion with the other shop, at Tammany, is especially proclaimed. This is embarrassing. In the sunny days of Sarsaparilla, many invalids went to the grave, because they could not make up their minds whether to take Old Dr. T.'s or Young Dr. T.'s; but, in this matter, if we must decide, we are all for Tammany against Mozart. It is an older and more respectable shop. But Mayor Wood is of quite another mind. He says distinctly that unless Mozart Hall can save us, "the Almighty has given us up to perdition;" but he thinks Mozart Hall will save us, which is a comfort. So much for Dr. Wood. Now let us take a more general view of the whole matter.

We have never supposed, however desirous and hopeful of substantial union, that such men as Fernando Wood, merely trading politicians, would cease to slander the Republican Party. Some live to eat, and some live that they may so live. Hence, in certain localities, in which something—a Majority, a seat in Congress, or the like—is to be secured by abusing the Republicans, we shall be fiercely and falsely abused. There are men, principally in the great cities, who are determined that, even in those perilous times, there shall be discussion and partisan conflicts and contested elections—that the old battles and brokering shall go on, and that the national crisis shall not abate in their souls one jot of their selfishness. The only way to silence these men is to nominate them for some piteous place, and then, mangle memories and misgivings, to extend to them the hearty and unanimous support of the Republican party. Otherwise, the individual whose portrait we are about to attempt will be uncommonly rampant and noisy. He will profess that he is for the Union, outside and inside and in all his members; but he will hint that our "Southern brethren" have, after all, their injuries. He will talk of our glorious flag, but express his doubts of the orthodoxy of the President's proclamations. He will avow himself patriotic to a degree, but he will suggest that it is cruel to look up anybody in Fort Lafayette. He will talk, just as Mayor Wood has been talking, of the sovereign virtues of Democracy; and he will be most decidedly of opinion that the only way to get out of this difficulty is to elect him and his friends to office. Mozart Hall can do it, if it has a chance! Only give Mozart Hall a chance!

Now, the simple truth is—Mozart Hall and all other Halls may as well understand it—the truth is "our Southern brethren," now in arms against their Constitutional rulers, do not care one straw either for Fernando Wood, or Jimmy Lynch. They like, with a lazy sort of liking, such ingrafted Northern traitors as Levi S. Chatfield, esq.—men who just manage to keep their hands out of the Marshal's fetters—but with muskets on their shoulders and swords drawn, what do they care for Fernando Wood's honey-soap? "The Southern Confederacy" is not in arms to help him to fat contracts and opulent acquisitions. "The Southern Confederacy" thinks just as much of our opinion as it does of Fernando Wood's opinion, and wants our good will just as much as it wants his. Suppose that, by some extraordinary miracle, Mr. Lincoln should to-day be deposed, and F. Wood hoisted into the Presidency. Suppose a majority of pure, unmitigated Mozart Men in the Senate and House. Suppose an armistice to await the action of Congress. What would President Wood recommend in his first Message? In what form would he present the Mozart Pill to the assembled wisdom? He would be for compromise, of course; but how would he shape it? What

could he, though he had the cunning of the Old Serpent, offer to the revolted States with the minutest chance of acceptance? The quarrel, who doubts? would prove to be too deadly for the shrewdness which successfully canvasses a Ward or allays the perturbations of a Primary Meeting. It certainly seems to us to be extremely absurd for Mozart Hall to put us off with hints; to shake its head and look wise and say nothing; to declare that it has the Magic Pill, and refuse to tell us what it is made of. If it has the secret of our political salvation, why not declare it? Why are not all these Aulic Counselors as frank as Mr. Levi S. Chatfield? He says the only way for us to get out of this hobble, is to lay down our arms, and sing small! Is that Fernando's way of doing it? We should like to know.

Great allowances of a charitable nature must be made for men who must say something, and who have nothing to say. The facilities for composing strictly party tickets and for the coherence of strictly party organizations are becoming day by day more and more limited; and the utter insignificance of any mere man, however bustling and obtrusive his position has heretofore been, is becoming more and more apparent. One who thinks that elections are now to be canvassed upon the differences of the past, will talk the outworn jargon of the past, as our Mayor did. We cannot expect any selfish schemer who looks upon all government as instituted for his personal aggrandizement, to rise to the height of the new duties which these new occasions create. But it is a relief to know that, as time passes and public emergencies press, this stale prattle of the platforms will become less welcome to the least intelligent audience, and may even grow to be unfashionable in Mozart Hall. Insistent generalizations and uncharitable imputations, suggestions of the false and suppressions of the true, loose phrases and charges a thousand times uttered, and not only a thousand times specially refuted, but refuted too by the whole tenor of history, may answer the purposes of party speculators well enough, in ordinary times; but when the Northern intellect has been sharpened by the presence of actual danger, and all are compelled to reason who can reason, the truth will speedily force itself upon the public mind. The number of those who now appreciatively understand the character of Slavery, compared with those who comprehended it a year ago, is as a thousand to one. It is astonishing how much stock rubbish has, within a few months, gone under ground, leaving only such noxious traces as are to be found in Mozart Hall. The Scripture argument, the Ethnological argument, the Constitutional argument, in favor of Slavery; the Disunion appeal, the Brotherly-Love appeal, the Raw-Head and Bloody-Bones appeal, how they have all died away, leaving only their faint echoes in Mozart Hall, responsive to the nightingale notes of Mayor Wood! And the nation will not go backward. Not one District Election or one Municipal Election, whatever the result, will change the current of Northern thought, or stay the irresistible conclusions of the Northern mind.

—Unless, indeed—and to this limitation of our assertions we desire to call especial notice—unless Mr. Wood's extraordinarily large grain of Mozart mustard-seed shall become the great tree which he anticipates, with ample rooming room for Levi S. Chatfield, Jimmy Lynch, and himself. Then, indeed, all will be serene—if we may take his word for it. All we need is more Mozart Democracy. And does not Mr. Wood, who is one of the furthest-sighted of prophets—does not he say that we are to have Mozart Democracy, more and stronger—not confined to one lone hall, but spread all over the land, healing, binding, stanching blood, cementing gaps, and setting the National bones? Does not he say that Mozart Democracy is utterly to drive out, exterminate and demolish the other kind—the venerable Tammany variety? This, we confess, is a cheerful way of looking at the matter. It is pleasant to think of victories, and more pleasant than defeat. If Mr. Wood will but undertake to restore the Union by contract—and who understands contracts better than he does?—we shall be in favor of paying him well for the work, with the proviso strictly enforced, that he is not to be paid in advance.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.—The election passed off quietly. There was no unusual excitement. But few persons were about the polling places. There were no fights or disturbances of any kind. The porter-houses were all closed during the day, but were open at night. The vote was very light, not more than two-thirds of that cast the year previous. The People's Union Candidates on the State ticket have a large majority—about two-thirds of all the votes cast. The County Officers on the same ticket are elected, although the vote for Register and County Clerk is rather close. With these exceptions, the whole Union ticket is certainly elected, and McLaughlin and Stearns probably.

The candidates probably elected are as follows: all being on the People's Union Ticket: Register.....High McLaughlin. County Clerk.....John N. Stearns. Coroner.....Thomas P. Norris. Superintendent of the Poor.....John A. Jewell. Supt. of Charities.....John A. Lott. Justices of Sessions.....Wm. H. Hoyt. Nicholas S. Sweeney. Senator.....James C. Smith. Henry C. Murphy. Assembly.....Andrew J. Provost. H. Dist. 1.....Charles H. Bueland. H. Dist. 2.....Wm. M. Thomas. H. Dist. 3.....John B. Stewart (prob.). V. Dist. 1.....Charles H. Bueland. V. Dist. 2.....John M. Stearns (doubtful). V. Dist. 3.....Edgar McLaughlin.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861. The 60th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, arrived here last night, and were hospitably entertained at the Cooper Shop refreshment saloon. They started for Baltimore at 6 o'clock this morning.

THE STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON IN THE GALE.—*The Norwich Bulletin* says: The City of Boston came through the Sound in the gale of Saturday night and Sunday morning, as handsomely as though she was crossing a mill pond. It was the first real heavy weather she has yet experienced, and it gave her officers an opportunity to test her qualities, which they did to their satisfaction. She came up to her dock in New-London about 7 o'clock Sunday morning as nice as a pin, and showing no signs of having been "out all night." The Commonwealth, of the Groton line, arrived at her dock about 10 o'clock a. m.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION.

POSITION OF GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

He Declines Hunting for Stray Negroes.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE COL. WASHINGTON.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Rebel Preparations to Cross the Potomac.

EXTENSIVE HOSPITAL ARRANGEMENTS.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL WOOL.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

THE RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.

At least one General of division in the army of the Potomac understands what are and what are not the duties of the armies of the United States. Widow Triplett, who lives near Alexandria, and whose sympathies are believed to be with the Rebels, unaccountably lost eight slaves. She thought that they were within the lines of Gen. Heintzelman's command, and applied to that officer for relief. Foreseeing one possible objection to the return of her chattels, she backed her petition with a penal bond, pledging herself not to sell them South. The bond, Gen. Heintzelman told her was lawyer enough to know to be worthless, because without a consideration. The slaves he declined to search for or surrender, adding, that he was no "nigger-catcher." It is said that this reply has excited great apprehension in the minds of widow Triplett's slave-holding neighbors.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HALLECK.

Major-Gen. Halleck, who arrived here this morning, had a long interview with Gen. McClellan, and Col. Townsend of Gen. Scott's staff, at the former headquarters of the army. He was presented to the President by Gen. McClellan, and to the Cabinet by the President. It has not yet been determined to what command he will be assigned.

COL. BAKER'S BRIGADE.

Gen. Burns of Ohio has taken command of Col. Baker's brigade. He is Gen. McClellan's selection for the position.

THE ARMY RETIRING BOARD.

The Army Retiring Board adjourned to-day till the 13th inst. The cases of Major Gasdner, 1st Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Thayer, Engineers, were before it, but undetermined. Major Llewellyn Jones, 1st Cavalry, was retired.

THE DONATION BLANKETS.

Only 5,000 donation blankets have been received here by Capt. Thomas, at the Government Storehouse, in Corcoran's building. Of these, more than 3,000 came from New-York, most of the residue from Philadelphia; one bale is from Charleston. The supply is still far from equal to the demands of the service. Overcoats do not arrive so fast as they are needed. There are 250,000 pairs of shoes on hand.

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

A few days ago, Probate-Judge Freese, acting as Civil Magistrate, appointed an agent to manage the estate of the late John A. Washington, at Mount Vernon, no one but an old slave having been in possession since the owner's death. Today, Gen. McClellan ordered Gen. Montgomery to require Judge Freese to dismiss the case and remove the agent.

PICKET MURDERING RECOMMENCED.

The Rebels between Chain Bridge and Miner's Hill have been indulging in the amusement of firing upon our pickets to-day.

PICKET INTERVIEW.

The extreme pickets of our army and the Rebels in the direction of Occoquan had a friendly interview on Sunday. One Rebel, who claimed to be an impressed Pennsylvanian, stated that their soldiers were suffering greatly for food and blankets, and were much dissatisfied; that many regiments had withdrawn to Richmond, and others were expecting to follow; and that if our army advanced it would meet with no opposition this side of Richmond.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

About 14,000 Maryland voters are believed to be in the Rebel army. The Peace party will poll a heavy vote in the Southern counties to-morrow, but the Union ticket is sure to carry the State by a large majority. The roads in the Lower Potomac counties are almost impassable. Travelers have to swim their horses in some places. Gen. Hooker sends word to headquarters to-day that albeit he has heard that thousands of Marylanders intended temporarily to leave the Rebel army for the purpose of voting at to-morrow's election, he has so far known of but one man who crossed. This bold traitor proposes to address a Rebel barbecue to-morrow, which a company of national soldiers will probably attend.

REBEL PREPARATIONS TO CROSS THE POTOMAC.

The Rebels are thought to be building large numbers of flatboats at Quantico Creek, opposite which, on the Maryland shore, the sound of hammering is heard. Rebel guard-boats are constantly crossing the mouth of the Creek.

NEW HOSPITALS TO BE ERECTED.

Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs is about to erect a model hospital on the plan suggested by the Sanitary Commission, as one which embraces all the improvements of modern science. Minnesota row, which consists of four houses, inclosed row, which consists of Senators Douglas and Breckinridge, has been hired by Government for \$7,000 per annum, to be used as a military hospital. The cost of the buildings, exclusive of the value of the land, was \$130,000. They are supplied, as very few houses in Washington are, with all the modern con-